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BUNDAY ......JANUARY 31, 1897.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COM-BINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SER-VICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSO-PRESS, AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS | they are doing it harm. OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

#### THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Freylinghuysen treaty, which has been injected into the discussions of the Nicaragua canal bill and the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and this country, and which on Wednesday is-tobe-Secretary-of-State Sherman threatened to revive, with the result that Senator Aldrich jumped on him with fire in his eves and sarensm in his words, dates back to 1884. It was negotiated between Secretary-of-State Freylinghuysen and Mr. Joachim Zavala, an envoy sent out from Nicaragua for that purpose at the request of Mr. Freylinghuysen, and embodied the policy of President Arthur regarding the Nicaragua cenal. Under it the United States were to build, operate. and have exclusive control of the canal. and Nicaragua was to grant us in fee simple a strip of land all along the route. In return the United States were to lend Nicaragua \$1,000.000, engage to protect her in the possession of her lawful territory, and, finally, to give her a joint ownership in the canal, together with one-third of its net revenues. It was when this treaty was negotiated, or being negotiated, that Mr. Frelinghuysen declared that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was inoperative, because Great Britain had repeatedly violated it. Nicaragua ratified the treaty. but it hung fire in the United States Senate. It being a question in the minds of many senators whether or not the treaty would not provoke trouble with Great Britain touching the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and others thinking that it came too near assuming a protectorate over Nicaragua, it went over as a legacy to Mr. Cleveland's first administration, by which it was withdrawn.

The pending Nicaragua canal bill which has been so vigorously championed by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and so vigorously criticised by Senator Daniel and which provoked the protest of the minister of the Greater Republic of Central America, is a Senate bill to amend the act of February, 1889, incorporating the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua. It provides, among other things, for the issuance of \$100,000,000 of bonds to be guaranteed by the United States, the proceeds to be applied to the construction of the canal. The whole organization of the company is to be changed, and the corporation is to be managed in future by a board of eleven directors, eight of whom are to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate. The directors are to elect a president, vice-president, secretary, aselstant secretary, and treasurer, who are to get \$5,000 a year each and travelling expenses. The United States is to receive 70 per cent. of the stock of the company, and Nicaragua is to get "in shares, bonds, certificates, or other securities which the company may issue to raise the corporate capital, 6 per cent. of the total amount of the Issue"-that is, \$5,500,000 in securities, as against the \$1,000,000 in cash provided for under the Freylinghuysen treaty. At the same time Nicaragua is not guaranteed, the Minister of the Greater Republic claims, certain other advantages that would have accrued to ber under the Freylinghuysen agreement. This would seem to account in large measure for Minister Rodriguez's protest, although some of the opponents of the arbitration treaty contend that said protest was made solely in the interest of, and at the instigation of Great Britain. in order that the latter, falling to get a recognition of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, might bring up the canal question. under the arbitration agreement.

Without going into the merits of the present bill we relterate what we have frequently said. That is, that the Nicaragua canal ought to be built, and built as an American enterprise exclusively. Moreover, we believe that sooner or later It will be constructed, and that when constructed, it will be controlled by the United States.

## THE NEGRO IN SOCIETY.

The race question is to the fore again. both in Massachusetts and West Virginia. In West Virginia, one Christopher Coabus Payne, who is a member of the ise of Delegates, from Favette county. the cause of the trouble. In Massa-

chusetts "the Hon. Isaac B. Allen." a member of the Governor's Council, is the

"casus belli." Night before last a ball was given to to enter his name upon the list of persons to whom invitations were to be sent. The WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$1 per Payne became very angry and indignant number of his political fraters refused to attend the ball, because of the "slight"

However, the ball went on, all the post-office money order, check, or regis- no doubt. But some of the Republicans | find such. It has been suggested, actered letter. Currency sent by mail will are making a great howl over the "slight" be at the risk of the sender. Subscribers to Payne. We suppose that they have wishing their post-office changed must a constitutional right to howl, and we position the New York Times has this to give their old as well as their new post- hope that no one will attempt to stop them. The only other thing that they can do is to have another ball, to which Payne shall be invited, and the society folk shall be "cut," This ought to even up things. Governor MacCorkle is to give a reception to his successor in office. Governor Atkinson, to-morrow night, and it is conjectured that another "slight" will then be put upon Chris. Payne.

The trouble in Massachusetts is that the Hon. Isaac B. Allen wishes to accompany the Governor and staff and councillors to Nashville during the Tennessee Exposition. Very naturally, his company is not desired. The way it is five lines or less, \$1; in nonpariel, leaded, proposed to get rid of him is that the Legislature shall make provision only for the expenses of four members of the council, to be selected by the Governor; and it seems quite certain that Allen will not be one of these four. But Allen claims the right to go. He claims it, of course, because he is a negro. If he were a white man he could not claim the right.

Allen is very loud-mouthed in the asoffice must be paid for to insure their sertion of his so-called "rights," and is appealing to party prejudice to see that he is allowed to go where he is not wanted as a social ornament, and where no official duties call him.

We do not know what will be the result of the squabble. Nor do we know whether the Nashville hotel, at which the Governor's party propose to stop, would entertain Allen. We suppose notcertainly not, unless the proprietors are willing to entertain negroes regularly thereafter.

It has never occurred to Payne, in West Virginia, nor to Allen, in Massa! chusetts, that they are seeking to enter into social realms where they are not CLATED PRESS, THE UNITED PRESS, wanted. Delicacy of feeling is unknown THE WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS, to them, and thus, instead of doing their THE NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATED race good by their silly assertiveness,

Neither at the North nor at the South is the negro welcome in the society of white people. And this he ought to know. Whenever an attempt is made by him to take advantage of an official position to thrust himself where his individual standing would not entitle him to go, he does himself and his race harm. We always regret to see these exhibitions of ignorance, and want of self-respect. The prominence that such men as Allen and Payne give themselves cannot but distress thoughtful and respectable colored people.

The opponents of negro education could not possibly have furnished ready to hand so effective a weapon as comes to them in the conduct of the Allens and Paynes. It is, therefore, to the interest of the mass of colored people to frown down upon and utterly disown all sympathy with those members of their race who will insist upon thrusting themselves into company where they are not

## RICHMOND THE PLACE.

The Lynchburg News, in commenting on General Gordon's order, changing the date of the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, and especially upon his reference to the proposed great Confederate memorial, the location of which will be discussed at the reunion, has this to say:

"Five cities are contending for this henor, but we cannot doubt that the selection will fall to Richmond. For many unanswerable reasons Richmond the most suitable site for the memo rial of the illustrious deeds and achieve ments of the southern people in the Confederate struggle. It was no the capital of the Confederacy, It was not only was for the four years of the war the principal objective point and covered prize of the largest and best-equipped armies that the National Government put in their field."

The News then calls attention to the fact that the body of the Confederate President lies buried here, and that plans are in progress to erect a noble monument to his memory, and after enumerating the Confederate monuments Richmond has completed, adds:

The Museum of Confederate relic and trophies and memorials is there. And this crowning memorial of all ought, also to be there. Richmond then, the great entre of the Confederate struggle, become the great Mecca of veneration and honor for the surviving veterans. and their descendants through the ages to come."

Unquestionably, Richmond is the place for the proposed great memorial, and no amount of argument to the contrary could break the force of the News's

Since 1889 the Bulletin has advocated a State convention to frame a new con-stitution for Virginia. We still believe that it should be called. For a few months, however, we have doubted whether 1897 was a proper time to vote on a question of such grave importance because no political party seems united just now, and we fear that the parties-Democratic, Republican, and Populistwould so split up as to elect a sufficient number of malcontents, who are too go for either party, and too wise-in their own estimation-to listen to the cries for relief by the people, to hold the balance of power, and that any constitution framed would be a compromise measure. making the proposed new Constitution not much, if any improvement over the Underwood one, now in force. But, a is the only one to be voted on in May-the ordering of the election of delegates being left to the Legislature—we are of the opinion that all our people from now till election-day should work to carry the

call.-Henry County Bulletin. If the people order the convention, we loubt not that an effort will be made to have a special session of the Legislature, so that members of the convention may be elected in November next. The doubts that the Bulletin entertains as to the desirability of having a constitutional convention at this time, are entertained by thousands of other thoughtful and patriotic Democrats.

very uncertain character; whereas, we should have it made up of our very best material. Let us amend our Constitution by piecemeal, and gradually perfect it; rather than risk another Underwood Constitution.—The Bedford Democrat.

Yes; yes; it is the doubt as to what manner of convention we should have, if we call it now, that must give us pause. THE CONVICT QUESTION

Under the present Constitution of the State of New York it is made unlawful to employ convicts in any work other the Legislature in the State-House at than that of producing supplies for the Charleston, W. Va. The Committee of State, or for the political divisions Arrangements refused to send an invita- thereof. A few of the prisoners are tion to Payne. They did not wish Payne now employed in manufacturing such to be present, and, accordingly, declined articles as may be needed in the asylums and prisons of the State, but the great majority of them are idle. In consequence of this idleness, some cases at this, we may presume, fnasmuch as a of suicide, and many of dementia have occurred. There is now a general popular demand that the prisoners be given some employment-employment in which their labor will not conflict with the same, and was very enjoyable, we have labor of honest men, if it be possible to cordingly, that the convicts be put to building public roads; but on that pro-

Among the suggestions of the Prison Commission in regard to the employment of convicts, is one to the effect that their labor could be used in the construction of improved roads. This would involve the subsistence of prisoners away from the subsistence of prisoners are subsistenc oners away from the prisons, and under close guard, except while the work was confined to the vicinity of the institutions. The spectacle of convict gangs employed on the public highways is not a pleasing or edifying one, and this mode of employment is not conductve to the kind of discipline that is supposed to be penal. Assuming that the upon the roads ought to be done at the State's expense, it is a question whether it would not cost more if done by prison labor, under guard, than if per-formed by free labor. There are seri-ous objections to this mode of using convict labor, and it is considered only cause the Constitution of this State most unwisely compels a resort to all sorts of expedients by prohibiting the sale of products of prison industry. The effect of the new policy will inevitably be one of loss and expense, but worst consequences will appear in the that reformatory discipline which comes from a systematic industry that can be continued after leaving prison. Ex-convicts cannot find occupa-tion in making bibs for orphan asylums. or washing the clothes of lunatics, or even in "working on the road," and they will not be allowed to acquire trades or become expert in any mechanical in-

If it should be admitted that convicts might be advantageously employed in Virginia in the making of roads, the question would then arise. Where are we to get the convicts? They could not be gotten from the penitentiary without taking them from the contractors. And if they were taken from the contractors

in violation of the agreement, how could the State reimburse itself for the hires it would thus lose?

This question has been time and again exhaustively considered by the Legislature, and the conclusion has always been reached by an overwhelming majority that for the present Virginia can do no better than she is now doing. It may be that by the time of the expiration of the present contracts the State may be able to make some better arrangement than it now has for the employment of its prison labor. We earnestly hope that It may; but we have to remember that so far from consenting to the State's giving up the large sum of money now received from hires, the majority of the members of the Legislature have always refused to substitute free labor for conviet labor on the Capitol Square. Though this is the most offensive and conspicuous form in which prison labor is made to compete with honest labor, we regret to say the Legislature has over and over again refused to make a change.

Now, unless the State is willing to give up the greater part of the \$120,000 of hires which it is receiving from contractors, it ought to provide decent cells in he penitentiary for the men who must be kept there. The women have excellent quarters, but the men are horribly crowded. So far as we know there is not within the length and breadth of all our land a prison building so badly crowded as ours. And remember that the men not only have to eat in these cells, but are locked in them from sunset to

Nothing can be accomplished by the agitation of the question of working convicts on the roads except to divert public attention from the duty of the State to provide more cell room in the penitentiary. Everybody knows that 'hard run" as the State now is, it will not think of giving up the larger portion of the \$129,000 per annum it is receiving annually from the hires of convicts.

## BANKING REFORM.

Chairman Walker, of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, says that committee has in its possession ample facts regarding the old State bank system prior to 1860, and the national banking system since that time. Also that the object of the committee will be to frame a national system that will be as liberal as that of the old inte banks, and yet secure the noteholder as thoroughly as he is now secored. From this we are led to infer that Mr. Walker is still wedded to a national banking system, and that any reform bill the committee may report

will be based upon that system. Here the committee will find them elves at odds with a large element, who contend that the government should be entirely divorced from banking. However, if Mr. Walker and his committee an succeed in giving us a system with the features he has indicated, and at the same time, safeguard the currency issue from sudden contraction, the country would doubtless be willing to com-

promise on it. Reform embracing the liberality of the old State bank system, including its elastic currency feature, and the protection to the note-holder of the nationa bank system, is what both the business and agricultural interests of the country demands. However, strong may be the argument against having a national string attached to a system of this character; and, however sound may be as a general financial principle the contention that government and banking should be absolutely dissociated, the proposed change, reform, or remodelling would be an infinite improvement upon

the present system. The Cuban Junta in this country vehemently declares that the reforms to be offered Cuba by Spain will not be accepted by the Cubans. According, however, to a special from Washington, it is a case of the wish being father to the thought. Acceptance of the reforms would mean a loss of prestige and large salaries to the insurgents' representatives here, who have been liberally supported by contributions from Cuban symathizers. Furthermore, the statements of the members of the junta anent this matter do not amount to much, seeing that the only men that will be treated with touching the reforms are the Cuban leaders in the field. The junta, it is asserted, has no authority to say what the insurgents would or would not do.

It is rumored that as a new form of capital punishment in Russia it is in-

tended to make a subject eat his own

Changed His Mind.

I'd like to be that thar red cur, Sprawled out on yonder mat, I vum! He never has ter work, nor fer His provender prowl here an' yer-

Jist lounges till they fetch 'im some, Jist lounges 'round, an' breathes-that's

And mighty keerless-like, at that; No obligation but ter sprawl. Full len'th in what some foiks'd call-Hello! He's up! His marster's at The door; an', say! Excuse me, gents!

That brute's tempest'us caudle whirr Is exercise that's too intense Ter suit my style; I quite repents; I'd jist as leaf not be that cur.

The Magic Wheel. "The bike's a cure of poverty, As well as ills of flesh," he said;

"To which contention I am led By sight just now revealed to me. "A lowly beggar, who did scoff

At biking, was besought to ride My wheel; and scarce did be bestride The same, when, lo! he was well off."

#### Saved.

The boy stood on the burning deck, With trousers of so loud a check That far away they heard the same, And quickly to the rescue came.

Why He Stuttered.

"I would really like to employ your son, Jasper, notwithstanding that impediment in his speech, if I could be assured that he doesn't swear; I am determined not to give employment to any

one that swears." "Why, sah, yo' jus done gib de shuance w'at yo' ax, sah. Dat w'at yo' fers to as de pedimus er de boy's speech am nuthin' mo' dan a sorter cosbun ergin sw'arin', sah. He so keerful erbout usin' bad w'uds dat ef his min' han' 'im one dat dey's any doubts erbout, he sho' ter tas'e it an' sample it on de twang befo' he ju'k it out de mouf. Oh, yassir! He mighty car'ful in de marter er sw'arin',

## Agreed With Him.

I tell you what it is, my friend; wherever we go we see evidences of the fact that this is a growing coun-

Patient: I agree with you, Doctor, I was particularly impressed by that conclusion when I examined your bill

#### Sen-Shore Salad.

this morning.

anything else.

Yachtsman: Do you notice with what an almost lover-like tenderness those smooth-flowing waves sweep in and kiss the beach? What does that suggest to

your mind? Vegetarian: Water-caresses The man who borrows trouble would probably never do it if he could borrow

When a man has a little "colt," it is not surprising that he should talk Service Control of the Control of th

## Our Next Governor.

(Danville Register.) He should be a Democrat; and we be lieve he should hall from Richmond by the James. This, to be sure, is contrary to the traditions of political parties, but it violates no law of right or reason. The unselfish acquiescence on the part of the city of Richmond in the noted. Respectfully, traditional policy of taking the gover nors from the rural districts is more a proof of her loyal devotion than a vindication of the wisdom of the policy hitherto in vogue. The fact that one is from the city or country makes nothing to his advantage or disadvantage in those qualifications that fit him for the discharge of the duties of the gubernatorial office. There have been many great and good governors of our State There have been many that have come from the country, but it is the sheerest superstition to hold that they were wiser or better for it The same man would have been as good and great had he halled from the city. There are no distinctively urban or rural questions to be adjudicated by the governors of our State requiring a cast or training of mind either in one direction or the other. There are no oppose ing interests among our people demand ing a chief magistrate of sectional train-ing or sympathies. Our interests, ing or sympathies. rural and urban, near and remote, are one and indivisible; and the primal qualification of any man aspiring to this office should be the recognition of this very thing. This he may do, whether he come from city or country, and if he is

and community of interest is preserved and not broken and divided. and not broken and divided.

So that when we favor a candidate from Richmond, we do so with the sincere conviction that the interest of no part of our State or class of our people would suffer in his hands. We believe that they would be as faithfully protected, and as diligently and intelligently furthered by him as by any man from any other quarter or section of the rom any other quarter or section of the

It is commonly understood that Richmond is to have a candidate before the nominating convention. Already two names are prominently mentioned—Colo-nel A. S. Buford and Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson-either of whom the Register would be delighted to honor and support, as men possessing abundant qualiheatlons for the great office to which they aspire. Both are true and loyal Democrats; both have been faithful servants of their party and of the people, and both possess most liberally the gifts that would enable them to give the people a wise, honest, and efficient administration of the State's affairs. We are willing that Richmond herself shall say which of these twain shall ications for the great office to which which of these twain shall shall say which of these twain shall stand before the people. We believe this is both fair and wise. The city, that is the pride of the Southland, that in war or peace has been an honor to the great Commonwealth of which she the candial that has borne uncomis the capital, that has borne uncomplainingly her unequal share of every great burden imposed upon the State and that has again and again thrown wide open the doors of her homes to do hospitality in the name of the State, and in memory of a lost cause, is asking her simple dues when she begs that once in a century or so this honor be beme worthy son of her choice. So think we; so say we.

## Norfolk and Richmond.

(Mathews-Middlesex Herald.) It is surpassingly strange that the cities of Norfolk and Richmond do not make some special effort to get a portion of the immense freights that are constantly being shipped from the prosperous and productive Rappahannock Valley. Balti-more has for years been the metropolis into which these large freights have been emptied. There is no reason subastral why those two cities should not receive great benefit from this prosperous sec-

tion of Virginia.
It cannot be that they are ignorant of the large volume of traffic furnished annually by this section of Tidewater Virginia—then, why is it that they are so utterly indifferent to their own inte-

The Ambulance Outfit.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Sir,-Since this subject has been brought so repeatedly before the public, justice to myself demands a statement of

In April, 1896, I was appointed by the In April, 1896, I was appointed by the Virginia Medical College one of the rest dent physicians at the City Almshouse, and confirmed as such by the Committee on Relief of Poor. The city allows \$20 per month (in addition to lodging) for board, of which \$15 is paid Mr. Davis, the remaining \$5 defraying incidentals, as laundry, etc. Evidently, then, this salary could not be the inducement which salary could not be the inducement which was offered for one year's arduous work, which embraces the offices of resident physician, druggist, and ambulance sur-

Having to encounter, in the discharge of the above duties, the wounded, incbriates, the attempted suicides, and many sick in the lowest haunts of vice, I don't think any reasonable person would say that the clothes worn on such occasions would be the ones in which they would be the ones in which they would and carefully-drawn constitution cannot be desired by the frames of the frames and adoption of a wisely and carefully-drawn constitution cannot be desired by the frames and adoption of a wisely and carefully-drawn constitution cannot be desired by the frames and such persons the frames of the persons the persons the frames of the persons the persons the frames of the persons the frames of the persons the welcome me. I consider them improper wearing apparel to associate with my and family; therefore, they are worn only when on ambulance or hospital

I provided for myself in the above offices, for self-preservation, when first appointed, and as often after as occaion demanded, as the following itemized account will show: Sweater (used at night). 75 cents; gaunt-

lets, \$1.50; overcoat, \$15; mackintosh, \$0.50; rubbers, \$1; suit, \$7.50. Total, \$32.25. All the above articles will be left at All the above articles will be left at the City Almshouse when my appointment terminates. Knowing that for a number of years past \$25 had been allowed each resident physician.

Sible to more than make this extra cost up in the way of saving revenues, if the right sort of a constitution should be adopted.

The question, though is a least than the cost of the constitution of the cost of th

outfit, I had no hesitancy in accepting that sum, when it was appropriated unanimously by the Committee on Relief of Poor, on Mr. Walke's motion; but I defy any member of the committee, or any councilman, or any one else, to say I ever approached him in any manner whatsoever in reference to securing any

appropriation.

When the money was turned over to Mr. Davis asked us to get receipts to the amount of \$25 each as vouchers, which was done. As to charges being made for services rendered on ambulance, I pronounce such a falsehood of the deepest dye. I accepted the appointment for the experience to be gained, as a training-school for my profession of mediraining-school for my profession of mea-icine; and, while I went there, not as a rich man, yet, thank God. It was not as a pauper, to beg the city of Richmond or any one for a pitiful, but "dear." \$25. W. H. LYNE, Jr., M. D.

## Our Coast and Harbor Defence.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: The Coast and Harbor Defence and Improvement Convention met at Tampa, Fia., hast week with representatives from every State on the Gulf Coast and Atlantic seaboard, except Virginia. I was Atlantic senboard, except Virginia. I was very sorry to note this, as the object of the convention was to discuss plans for the protection of our seacoast, and especially those States wherein are located works of the United States.

We should certainly have had a representative there are our cones. (Charles sentative there, as our capes (Charles and Henry) form the gateway to one of the most important series of water-courses on this Continent and one of the

est harbors in the world. Then, again, as to the naval militia, which is so highly recommended by Secretary Herbert in his last annual report, we are entirely without we are entirely without representation North Carolina has a well-equipped bat talion of 162 men, with the old monitor Nantucket stationed at New Berne for ar armory; South Carolina, a battallon of 165 men, with headquarters at Charleston: Georgia, two companies (ninety-eight men), with the monit Passaic stationed at Brunswick for hea quarters; Louisiana, a battalion of 217 men with headquarters at New Orleans, and Maryland, a battalion of 197 men, with the United States steamship Dale, stationed at Baltimore, for headquariers. So much for our Southern States. The Northern States and those on the Great Lakes show a still larger force of naval

No doubt the above facts were fully brought out and discussed at the con-vention, and our lack of representation

JAMES M. GENTRY.

## Sorry for Yost.

(Rockingham Register.) The Register feels sorry for its friend,
Jake Yost, With a Congress that is Republican more than two to one for a jury,
and General James A. Walker and
McKinley's personal representative,
Grosvenor, for his advocates, he was
formally consisted last Wednesday. formally convicted last Wednesday trying to lay hold of a seat in Congres to which the Hon. Harry St. George Tucker was duly and fairly elected. By a vote of 127 to 119 the famous Yost-Tucker case was at last decided by Re-publican votes against Yost, and in favor of Tucker. No less than fifty-three Republicans joined the Democrats in their support of Mr. Tucker, in spite of a rather ingenious waving of the bloody shirt by Yost, Walker, and Grosvener. To add a measure of cruelty to the performance, Tom Reed prompt-ly squelched an attempted fillbuster or the part of Yost's friends, and counted a ler to put the final quietus on Yost's

This decision on the part of a Republican Congress effectually disposes of the charges of Democratic fraud alleged to charges of Democratic frame aneged to have been practiced in the Tenth District two years ago, and it deprived Mr. Yost of the rather comfortable sum of \$10,000 cash, which he would have drawn for six weeks' service in the House had the

Yost's case was well managed, and it was skilfully presented. Everything seemed to be in his favor, but unfor-tunately, he could not induce his Republican friends to believe what he said about Democratic rascality, and the man hasn't been born who can prevent Tom Reed from counting a quorum when he needs one to dispatch business. We are sorry Jake Yost lives in a De mocratic district. We are glad the Re mocratic district. We are glad the Reseriously when he arraigned and de-nounced the Democrats of Virginia as thieves and scoundrels.

#### Convention and Oyster Interest. (Peninsula Enterprise.)

We submit to our brother Democrats that it would be well for us to vote "no" on the convention on the fourth Thursday in May, and let it be understood that as soon as possible our party, as a party, will consider the whole question and oc-cupy a position which will consolidate entire Democratic vote in relation thereto.—Richmond Dispatch.

Everybody in Tidewater Virginia ought
to vote "no," if, for no other reason,

to vote "no," if, for no other reason because a demand will be made if a convention is held it is stated, by the taxpayers of the Valley and Southwest, payers of the variey and Southwest, that the oyster interest be made to yield a larger revenue than it ever has before. The people of the Eastern Shore, at least, already pay too much taxes to want a convention, with the announce-ment made in advance, that one of the principal chierts for holding it is to principal objects for holding it is to burden them with more taxes.

But if this does not suffice to convince our raders as to their duty in the matit may be that the information will that such a convention would cost the State something like \$200,000 and that they will be called upon to foot their part of the bill. If, however, we could afford the expense of it, the necessity for it does not occur to us, since it is in the power of the Legislature to so nd the laws to correct whatever de fects may exist in them. The times are not propitious for holding a convention, in fact, for many reasons, which will be given later.

## (Fincastle Herald.)

The farmers of Virginia and other sections of the country have recently Norfolk and Richmond should arouse from their lethargy.

Waste no money. Buy Salvation Oil, the only good liniment. It kills all pain.

rested in them. It is a good sign that in recent years the question of good goods is receiving the attention not only of farmers generally, but of agricultural and legislative bodies in many of the States

#### of the country. As to a Convention.

(Leesburg Maror.)
The question of haiding a constitutional convention in Virginia will be
passed upon at the polls on the fourth
Thursday in May next, at the regular
election, which occurs then Perhaps this fact has escaped the attention of many of our people. Just what is to be done is a thing that will probably cide. As we heard some one say recentiy. 'If I knew who would compose the convention, I should have no trouble in deciding in favor of holding one"will, perhaps, express very closely the position of a large number of our peobe denied, but that much harm might be done by one illy and hastily pre-pared, is, doubtless, equally true. There are many extravagances in our form of State government that might be corrected by a new and properly devised constitution. We somehow think the people of Virginia may be relied upon to send men of wisdom and discretion to such a convention, and wallst the cost of convening a body of the kind would be large, we are confident that it is possible to more than make this extra cos

a good deal of thought on the part of the voters who desire to cast their ballots intelligently, and to the best inter-ests of the Commonwealth, when the opportunity is given at the May election.

#### Woods for Governor.

The Scottsville Courier says it desires to put forward a name for the gubernatorial nomination. "We mean," it adds. "no other than the gallant Confederate soldier, the gifted lawyer, the cultured and highly-educated gentleman, the ready and magical speaker, the man of large experience as a campaigner, the high-toned, trustworthy citizen in whom everybody has the highest confidence, and whose record in fiduciary matters will favorably compare with any other man in the Commonwealt. Micajah Woods, of Albemarie,

#### Doesn't Believe It.

(Newport News Commercial.) Some newspaper correspondent has started the rumor that a great effort is to be made to defeat Senator Daniel when he shall come up for re-election. We do not believe that any scheme is on foot to defeat the Senator, nor do we believe it probable that there will be any strenous effort made to defeat him.

#### George Do Maurier.

("Kiki.")
A little work, a little play,
To keep us going—and so, good day! A little warmth, a little light Of love's bestowing—and so, good night! A little fun, to match the sorrow Of each day's growing—and, so good mor-row!

A little trust that when we die We reap our sowing—and so, good-by! Du Maurier's Translation of "Un Peu

"And so, good-by!" Light words, and quickly said!
But could they reach your ears, beloved Their burden you would guess

Better than many wearing graver face, Good-by to genius, gentleness, and grace A vanished presence and a vacant place Leave us in heaviness. Leave us, your comrades, lovers, friends, With mingling memories of all that's

gone—
The joy, the mirth, the wit:
The large humanity, the lambent light
Of humor free from smallness as from
spite,
The bold, frank outlook, and the fancy

The frolic glee of it!

And gentler touches, too, not shown to all,
The graver thoughts which this wild,
spinning ball
Of misery and mad mirth

Of misery and mad mirth Spinning bat Of misery and mad mirth Awakes in every soul whose laugh is not Mere crackling of dry thorns beneath the

Marking the humors, heedless of the plot Of our strange drama—Earth. Gone from the ring of friends to lose him

loath!
He brought from two great lands the best of both
In one fine nature blent.
Lover of English strength and Gallic grace, Of British beauty, or of soul or face, Yet with that subtler something born of

That charm to cleanness lent. Miliais and Thackeray, master minds, and

Of stalwart strength and health, with brush or pen,
To these his love was drawn
In stintless measure. Picturing strong and bold,
A grip of iron and a style of gold.
These the ideals which he seemed to hold From talent's earliest dawn.

Humor refined, if scarce exuberant; wit Unpoisoned, polished, lethal in its hit, But gracious in its fence, Were his possessions; strength subdued

A generous scathing of the mean and vile A stingfleg scourge, though wielded with a For prudery and pretence. A Thackeray of the pencil! So men said, His reverence high for the great Titan

dead
Put by such praise with ease;
But social satire of the subtler sort
Was his, too. Not the shop, the slum, the Court.
But gay saloons gave quarry for his sport
'Twas in such scenes as these.

His hectoring Midas, and his high-nose earl.

His worldly matron and his winsome girl.

Were found and plettered clear.

With skill creative and with strength re-

They live, his butts, cold-hearted, shallow-brained,
In his own chosen walk Du Maurier reigned. Supreme, without a peer. And yet, perchance, to those who knew him best.
His chosen walk scarce furnished final test

of all he might have been,
Why may decide? Success, arriving late,
But shining far, sensationally great,
In a new path, is stayed by cruel fate,
As though in envious spleen.

But he had lived, and loved, and nobly 6 for 25 Cents.

But he had lived, and loved, and accommodate wrought.
Stoutly against long-threatening terror fought.
Won friendship, love, and fame,
And so, good-by! Our dear Du Maurier, brave.
Companionable "Kiki," by your grave.
Your sorrowing comrades cheer and comfort crave
For all who bear your name.

—Punch.

## To'Get Out of the Way

when trouble is coming is obviously the part of common sense. An obstruction of the bowels is a serious obstacle to health. To get this out of the way is an easy matter with the thorough laxative. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, although it affords relief, never gripes and convulses like a drastic purgative. Dyspepsia, malarial, kidney, and rheumatic aliments and nervousness yield to this genial family medicine.

## Grand Charity Concert for the

POOR OF RICHMOND Mozart Academy, Wednesday, February 3.

All skin-diseases, humors, tetter, psoriasis, salt rheum, eczema, old sore, pimples, biotches, piles, and teching piles, cured by SWAIM'S OINTMENT Swaim ends with M. SWAIM'S OINTMENT Swaim ends with M.

## GAINED 26 POUNDS.

Got Strong and Well by Using

able to do my housework for five years. The whole length of my spine was very bad, which went to my head, being so bad that it was

about impossible for me to stoop to the floor or

Dr. Greene's Nervura. Mrs. J. W. Beale, 52 Eastern Ave., Wor. cester, Mass., says:
"I was sick for more than seven years, not



MRS. J. W. DEALM.

turn my head to the right or left, my neck I also had kidney trop "I used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Words cannot express my wonderful cure! Now all is changed, and I am strong and well, and able to do all my work. I have gained 26 pounds in weight, and where before all was gloom and despond-

ency, there is now light and hope."

Dr. Greene's Cathartic Pills should be taken with the Nervura if the howels are constipated. Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, the most successful physician in curing nervous and chronic diseases, can be consulted free, personally or by letter. consulted free, personally or by letter.

## ROSE'S,

No. 223 East Broad St. 000000 Great Reduction Sale

Granite Ironware. Special sale of this ware. Every piece will bear will bear our guarantee and the prices never equalled in this city.

Granite Coffee and Tea-Pots. 2-quart, 2-quart, 4-quart,

Granite Dish-Pans, 10-quart. 14-quart. 17-quart. Saucepan, with cover, 2-quart size. Saucepan, with cover, 4-quart size, granute
Saucepan, less cover, 2-quart size, Pudding-Pan, 1 1-2-quart size, gran-Miss-Pan, 3-quart size, granite .... Pie-Plates, size 9 inch s, granite ... Cettle, 2-quart size, granite ...... Dispadores, good size, granite .....

Tinware. Tea-Canister, 1-pound size
Sugar-Box, 3 1-2-pound size
Cuspadores, assorted colors
Dipper, 2-quart size
Stew-Pan, size 3 quarts

## Chinaware.

Cups and Saucers, slightly chipped, Plates, 7 and 8 inches, slightly chip-Chamber Set, 10 pieces 1 e3
Dish, 12 inches, decorated 10
Bowl and Pitcher, large size, former
price 31.35 11
Handsome Decorated Cuspadores,
former price 256. 10

Glassware,

Bohemian Thin-Blown Table Tum-blers former price 31 a dozen ..... Cut-Glass Jelly Bowl, former price Castor, 4 bottles and stand, former e 75c. :....sses-Cans, nickel tops, former

#### Woodenware.

Brooms, 3 strings
Pub, large size, cedar
Wush-Board, zine
Clothes-Lines, 29 feet

Lamps.

Stoves. las-Heater (Sunshine) ...... 1 50

# Oil Heater Air-Tight Heater (wood saver) No. 7 Cooking Stove and Ware WE DO TINNING PLUMBING, AND GAS-FITTING.

25 for \$1.00. Good on all cars of

THIS COMPANY except cars crossing Mayo

For sale by conductors in large or small amounts.

Richmond Railway and Electric Company.



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BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY INCHOUSE,